

Chapter 1 Why Do Research?

1.1 Multiple Choice

- 1) Empirical evidence
- A) is data or evidence that can be tied to something that can be seen, touched, smelled, etc.
 - B) is always easily collected.
 - C) never needs to be documented.
 - D) does not need to be collected systematically.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Comprehension

- 2) Basic social research increases general knowledge and
- A) its usefulness is usually immediately apparent.
 - B) requires that the researcher purchase expensive equipment.
 - C) the researchers are activist and interventionist oriented, solving immediate problems.
 - D) is the source of most new scientific ideas.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Critical thinking
- A) involves superstition and witchcraft.
 - B) looks at an issue from one viewpoint only.
 - C) has little to do with research.
 - D) leads us to uncover hidden assumptions.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Quantitative data collection techniques include all BUT the following:
- A) historical comparative research.
 - B) experiments.
 - C) surveys.
 - D) content analyses.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Comprehension

- 5) Which of the following is NOT a major purpose of research?
- A) to explore a new issue
 - B) to find hidden treasure
 - C) to see if a program works as it should
 - D) to explain why an event happens in a certain way

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Quantitative Research experiments
- A) are also called survey research.
 - B) do not follow the logic found in natural science research.
 - C) require a well defined research question.
 - D) have nothing to do with science.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Comprehension

- 7) This type of data collection typically requires that a researcher closely observes a small group of people over a length of time.

- A) ethnographic field research
- B) surveys
- C) quantitative data collection
- D) historical-comparative research

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Dr. Marsh did an exploratory study on a topic that he thought was very interesting. He spent hours and hours collecting data and analyzing the data, but when he tried to interpret the data he didn't get anywhere – nothing made sense. Which of the following steps in the research process do you think that Dr. Marsh skipped?

- A) informing others
- B) designing the study
- C) background research
- D) selecting a topic

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Application

- 9) Which of the following studies might be considered explanatory research?

- A) Why are some women always late for their annual physical?
- B) Do athletes like a specific beverage?
- C) Does the anti-smoking policy in Arizona work?
- D) When is the best time to implement a new student policy?

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Application

- 10) In real life the seven-step research plan often integrates steps, it is non linear. What step is the most important in ensuring that the research topic is narrowed to an appropriate area?

- A) informing others
- B) designing the study
- C) analyzing the data
- D) focusing the question

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Application

- 11) Dr. Richards took his research in a completely new direction, and found himself asking the "What" question again and again to try to design a second study. His first study was considered a(n) _____ study.

- A) explanatory
- B) exploratory
- C) qualitative
- D) scholarly

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Analysis

- 12) A study that is developed to determine whether a new immigration law is effective is considered what type of study?

A) evaluative
B) descriptive
C) comprehensive
D) exploratory

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Analysis

- 13) Which of the following is NOT a step in the research process?

A) design study
B) collect data
C) take a course in research
D) interpret data

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) Dr. Mottle is interested in studying the Amish migration into the midwest during the 1900s. Which of the following would best fit her research?

A) experimental/quantitative research
B) content analysis/quantitative research
C) ethnographic field research/qualitative research
D) historical research/qualitative research

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11-12

Skill: Application

- 15) Ms. Goldsworth told her professor that she was having a difficult time determining what is true and how to evaluate data. She actually needs help with

A) critical reasoning.
B) qualitative research.
C) historical research.
D) forming an argument.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Application

- 16) Dr. Van Offer is a medical doctor with an idea about how to improve his dermatology patients' care. He would like to perform a study. What type of study should he consider?

A) exploratory
B) descriptive
C) explanatory
D) experimental

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Comprehension

- 17) Dr. Marsh designed a study to determine if the new healthcare guidelines impacted practitioner procedures. This study is most likely a(n)

A) evaluative study.
B) extractive study.
C) exact study.
D) descriptive study.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Application

- 18) Dr. Van Offer is conducting a survey research study. He will
- A) ask people questions in a written format or in an interview format.
 - B) need thousands of participants.
 - C) summarize the data in powerpoint presentations only.
 - D) need at least 5 assistants to help process the study.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Application

- 19) Two types of research are typically done in the later stage of the learning process. They are
- A) explanatory, evaluation
 - B) descriptive, explanatory
 - C) evaluation, descriptive
 - D) exploratory, descriptive

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) Which of the following definitions DOES NOT fit the word "research"?
- A) applying critical thinking and adopting an orientation
 - B) process of applying accepted techniques and principles
 - C) gathering preexisting information from academic journals
 - D) using faulty logic to make choices

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

- 21) Mr. Love, an assistant to Dr. Van Offer, was told that he needed to find empirical evidence. He has no clue what that means – what is the correct meaning?
- A) data or evidence that ultimately can be tied to something that can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, etc.
 - B) a list of food items
 - C) unusual work practices
 - D) evidence that is thrown together with no practical meaning.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Comprehension

- 22) Explanatory research
- A) is compatible with exploratory and descriptive research.
 - B) identifies sources of social behaviors and beliefs
 - C) answers the question "does it work?"
 - D) has an outcome of practical recommendations

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

- 23) Applied researchers rarely
- A) conduct evaluations of data.
 - B) are recognized as leaders in the field of social research.
 - C) find anything of significance.
 - D) worry about building, testing, or connecting findings to a larger theory.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 24) Empirical social research
- A) has no real world application.
 - B) generates results stated as fixed absolutes.
 - C) is an ongoing process of accumulating information.
 - D) is the same as critical thinking.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Comprehension

- 25) Descriptive research
- A) presents a generalized picture of a situation.
 - B) can blend together with explanatory research.
 - C) focuses on whether something actually works.
 - D) is the same as exploratory research.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13–14

Skill: Knowledge

1.2 True/False

- 1) "Argument" used in the research context means a set of of logically connected statements that end with a logical conclusion.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Two different types of research (e.g. descriptive and exploratory) can often blend together in practice.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Comprehension

- 3) Strong, solid evidence is directly correlated with quantitative research and has nothing to do with qualitative research.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Comprehension

- 4) Exploratory research focuses on who and how questions.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Empirical evidence involves moral, religious or ideological reasoning.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Social research is evidence-based so answers that are derived are static, that is, they never change.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Comprehension

- 7) Basic research addresses a specific concern or offers solutions to a problem that has been identified by an employer, club, or some other organization or movement.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Applied science researchers often use the results in decision making.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) In practical application the seven-step research process requires that one must finish one step before undertaking the next step.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) The research process is finite – requiring no additional studies or results.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Comprehension

1.3 Short Answer

- 1) In 2–3 sentences describe the reasoning for critical thinking.

Answer: The value of looking at an issue from more than one view, leads to uncover hidden assumptions. Single view limits perspective.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6–7

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) The final step in the research process is informing others. In one or two sentences, explain how that could be done effectively.

Answer: Possible answers include publication, presentation, professional associations, etc.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Application

- 3) Explanatory research asks the question _____ and evaluation asks _____.

Answer: Explanatory asks why and evaluation asks does it work.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Describe exploratory research. What is its goal?

Answer: examine new area, tend to use qualitative data, goal is to define questions for future research

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Who are the primary consumers of basic and applied research?

Answer: Other researchers and practitioners (teachers, etc.)

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Briefly describe the difference between qualitative data vs. quantitative data.

Answer: qualitative words, images; quantitative = numbers

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Analysis

- 7) Why would it be important to inform others at the end of the research cycle?

Answer: Essential to build generalizable knowledge.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Analysis

- 8) Which is more important, the type of data collected or whether the data are trustworthy? Why?

Answer: data are trustworthy – invalid data, study may be invalid.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Analysis

- 9) Research that utilizes previously collected data organized in a different way to address a question is considered what type of data collection technique?

Answer: existing statistical sources

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) A medical research study that compares one drug to a new drug to see if the new drug is more effective is most likely what kind of research? What type of data collecting technique would be most applicable?

Answer: quantitative, experiments

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Application

1.4 Fill in the Blank

- 1) _____ is one way of producing knowledge.

Answer: Research

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) _____ uses an argument as well as critical thinking.

Answer: Social Research

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) _____ and _____ are the two forms of evidence in social research.

Answer: Qualitative, quantitative

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) If one were to develop a system of analyzing material in various Country Western lyrics, one would most aptly be using a _____ technique.

Answer: content analysis

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) A research study that is conducted early in the learning process and asks the "What" question is typically a (n) _____ study.

Answer: exploratory

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) An ongoing process of accumulating information is _____ research.

Answer: empirical social

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) _____ should be collected carefully and systematically according to generally accepted rules or standards.

Answer: Empirical evidence

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) The product of research process is _____.

Answer: knowledge or information

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) Experimental research is most closely associated with _____ data collection techniques.

Answer: quantitative

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) Content analysis, surveys and experiments are all part of _____ data collection techniques.

Answer: quantitative

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 11) Exploratory research is typically conducted _____ in the learning process.

Answer: early

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Comprehension

- 12) _____ are the primary consumers of basic research.

Answer: Researchers

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) Research that addresses a specific concern, like why something continues to happen, is considered _____ research.

Answer: applied

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18–19

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) Research is an ongoing process, building on _____.

Answer: past/present research

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Comprehension

- 15) A(n) _____ is a set of logically connected statements that start simple and end with a clear conclusion that pulls everything together.

Answer: argument

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Skill: Knowledge

1.5 Essay

- 1) Discuss Basic Research vs. Applied research – differences and similarities.

Answer: Basic increases fundamental knowledge, source of most new and advanced research techniques, usefulness in the future. Foundation for knowledge that advances understanding. Applied addresses specific concern, or offers solutions to a problem. Researchers rarely worry about building, testing or connecting findings to larger theory. Most applied research is descriptive or evaluative.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18–19

Skill: Comprehension

- 2) Tyler Jenson is a casino investor. He is thinking of building a casino in Iowa where there are several other successful casinos, but he is unsure about the local attitudes on gambling. He would like to do a little research on the community's social and moral attitudes toward gambling. What is the purpose of this research (exploring, describing, explaining, evaluating)? Explain your answer.

Answer: Describing

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13–14

Skill: Analysis

- 3) The textbook offers the examples of teenage sex education and the DARE program as programs that really have not done what was intended of the programs. Compare the two programs, what do they have in common? What is different? What type of research was done (descriptive, etc)?

Answer: educational based programs, government money, proof that didn't work

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19–20 and 15

Skill: Comprehension

- 4) What was the purpose of including the D.A.R.E. example in the textbook? Are there lessons to be learned from the example?

Answer: evaluation research

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15-17

Skill: Evaluation

- 5) Dr. Wells is very interested in the smoking habits of gamblers and has decided to do a field study where she observes and surveys various gamblers over a period of time. What type of data collection and research technique do you think that she is using? If Dr. Wells publishes her study, what types of additional studies might be generated (be creative, think of other studies that might go well with smokers and gambling)

Answer: Qualitative data collection technique, ethnographic field research. Other studies might look at gamblers with lung cancer, smokers with tendencies for other addictions, high risk behavior, bankruptcy and smokers, etc.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Application

Chapter 2 Planning A Study

2.1 Multiple Choice

- 1) One of the features that a researcher should consider in selecting an appropriate study topic is
- A) where he lives.
 - B) his history.
 - C) aggregates.
 - D) cost of obtaining the data.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Which of the following topics is an appropriate topic for social research?
- A) For what four reasons do first graders like reading Dr. Seuss?
 - B) Why do I have a headache every Monday morning?
 - C) Why do my neighbors drive a red car?
 - D) Why does Dr. Marsh appear to be incompetent?

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Application

- 3) For what reason(s) would a researcher NOT conduct a literature review?
- A) It provides examples of research designs, measures and techniques.
 - B) It may stimulate curiosity.
 - C) It presents what is known of the topic.
 - D) It is more fun to read than a novel.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Comprehension

- 4) Inductive and deductive
- A) are two approaches to reasoning in a study method.
 - B) cannot be used together.
 - C) reasoning are the same thing.
 - D) refer to quantitative research only.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) A causal hypothesis
- A) has no link to time order.
 - B) has at least ten variables.
 - C) specifies how the variables are connected.
 - D) has a null hypothesis involved.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Which of the following might be considered a type of periodical that a researcher might consider in a literature search?

A) novels
B) peer-reviewed scholarly journal
C) MySpace page
D) my personal blog

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Comprehension

- 7) Which of the following is NOT true? Scholarly journals

A) are commonly found in college or university libraries.
B) have a reference or bibliography section that lists sources in detail.
C) have peer-reviewed articles within them.
D) are not part of any index location system.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Mr. Marsh is starting his literature review on the topic of children and tooth decay. He has found lots and lots of information and now he is really confused as to his next step. What do you think that he should have done first?

A) design his search
B) locate research reports
C) done peer review
D) refined the topic

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Skill: Application

- 9) In a grounded theory explanation a researcher builds the explanation by

A) doing a background check.
B) making comparisons.
C) checking on the internet.
D) finding a common element and ruling it out.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) Which of the following is NOT a part of the Six Step Process of Literature Review?

A) refine the topic
B) read books
C) design your study
D) organize notes, synthesize and write the review

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Skill: Knowledge

11) What questions should you ask when taking notes while reading material for your literature review?

- A) How many researchers worked on this project?
- B) What is the study's basic design?
- C) How long did it take the author to do the research?
- D) Which of the researchers designed the experiment or survey?

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Skill: Comprehension

12) What is NOT needed for a causal explanation?

- A) time order
- B) spuriousness
- C) association
- D) ruling out of alternative causal factors

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Comprehension

13) When does a researcher focus the research question when his/her research uses quantitative data?

- A) early in the process
- B) proceed slowly and focus on a research question after s/he gathers data
- C) once the research is exactly 25 percent complete
- D) never

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Comprehension

14) In the cause-effect statement the cause variable is

- A) the independent variable.
- B) the dependent variable.
- C) the quantitative variable.
- D) the qualitative variable.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Knowledge

15) If a researcher's question is about reasons for an increase in the birth rate in Phoenix, AZ, then the dependent variable is

- A) the birth rate in Phoenix.
- B) the reason for increase.
- C) the number of babies in the world.
- D) twins.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Application

16) What question will help identify the independent variable?

- A) Do all the researchers agree that the variable is independent?
- B) Can the variable stand on its own?
- C) Does it come earlier in time?
- D) How many variables are there?

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Comprehension

- 17) Spuriousness is
- A) the dependent variable.
 - B) the independent variable.
 - C) an illusionary relationship resulting from an unacknowledged other variable that is a cause of both the independent and dependent variable.
 - D) something that should be encouraged in all research.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Knowledge

- 18) Mr. Love is putting together a reference list, but he is unsure of exactly what he should be doing. Which of the following are appropriate?
- A) He should create his own format style.
 - B) He should ensure that he is using the correct order of references.
 - C) All references should start with capital letters and be in reverse alphabetical order.
 - D) No more than 10 references should ever be listed.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42-43

Skill: Application

- 19) Qualitative research is NOT
- A) usually inductive.
 - B) causal.
 - C) usually number-related.
 - D) used to discover the meaning of a social setting.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) Researchers test hypotheses in two ways: a straightforward way and
- A) by using the null hypothesis.
 - B) by using dependent variables.
 - C) by using qualitative analysis.
 - D) by taking a nonlinear path.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

- 21) When a researcher reads a scholarly journal, s/he should
- A) ignore anything that might conflict with the researcher's opinion.
 - B) only take into account information presented in the article.
 - C) form a mental image of the article's topic.
 - D) read the article only once.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Skill: Knowledge

22) Which of the following is NOT true for quantitative research?

- A) approach is deductive
- B) path is linear
- C) Ideas are expressed in the form of district variables.
- D) Data is in the form of words and images.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

23) Practical limitations on study design include

- A) having too many research subjects.
- B) ethical concerns.
- C) lack of personal interest.
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Knowledge

24) The unit of analysis

- A) may change during the research process.
- B) has no meaning in quantitative research.
- C) is the same as the level of analysis.
- D) is the unit on which a researcher measures variables and gathers data.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Knowledge

25) Micro level and macro level are terms used in

- A) level of analysis.
- B) terms of endearment.
- C) microscopy.
- D) hypotheses.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Knowledge

2.2 True/False

1) A topic that is appropriate for social research generalizes social patterns that operate in aggregates and are empirically observable.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

2) Mr. Marsh is conducting a research study that he describes as a quantitative study that describes historical events in a time line. Is his statement that this research is quantitative in nature most aptly true or false?

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Application

- 3) Government documents are very rare (often protected by Homeland Security rules), and are typically not a source that a researcher would use in a literature review.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Skill: Evaluation

- 4) Scholarly journals typically do not require peer review before publishing research.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Synthesizing and writing the literature review is the first and easiest step of the literature review process

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Units of analysis are not critical for thinking through a research study.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) An independent variable is the "cause" in a cause-effect study.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Grounded theory has nothing to do with electricity and grounding circuits.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) Qualitative researchers usually examine cases and contexts while quantitative researchers usually look at variables.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) A study that is deductive starts with evidence and then slowly builds toward generalizations or summary ideas.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Comprehension

2.3 Short Answer

- 1) Define aggregates in the context of choosing a research topic.

Answer: collection of people or units

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Dr. Marsh has decided that he would like to study how much time he wastes every day. Is his research topic acceptable? Why or why not?

Answer: No, it is a single case, not an aggregate.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Application

- 3) Explain empirically observable – what does it mean?

Answer: detect it and observe it using our senses

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) List the two of the five characteristics of a causal hypothesis.

Answer: at least 2 variables, specifies how the variables are connected, include a time order assumption, can be restated as a prediction or expected finding, can show that it is supported or false with empirical data.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Give two reasons why a researcher conducts a literature review.

Answer: narrow focus, examples of designs, what is known on the topic, examples of research reports, improve writing skills, stimulate creativity

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Name 3 sources for research literature reviews, and their use.

Answer: periodicals (good start for process), books, government docs, PhD dissertations, policy reports

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27–29

Skill: Comprehension

- 7) In a short paragraph, describe an intervening variable.

Answer: appears in complex relations, link between the independent and dependent variable

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) What is a variable in quantitative research? Give an example.

Answer: a concept that varies

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Synthesis

- 9) List two questions that help identify the independent variable.

Answer: Does it have an impact on another variable? Does it come earlier in time?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Comprehension

- 10) What is the difference between a linear path or nonlinear path in research?

Answer: quantitative data – usually linear, fixed set of steps in one direction qualitative data – nonlinear, usually moves sideways before moving forward, retraces steps

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Comprehension

2.4 Fill in the Blank

- 1) _____ is a topic that has regularity or some kind of form that describes interconnections.

Answer: Social pattern

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Comprehension

- 2) Most research studies are reported in _____ journals.

Answer: scholarly

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) When two variables appear to be causally connected but in reality, they are not because an unseen third factor is the true cause, this is called _____.

Answer: spuriousness

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Comprehension

- 4) Using _____ data, a researcher rearranges, examines and discusses numbers by using charts, tables and statistics to see patterns.

Answer: quantitative

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) _____ types of research are more likely to appear in a book format because they are the results of long complex studies.

Answer: Qualitative

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Skill: Comprehension

- 6) _____ is usually the first step in the Six Step Process for conducting a literature review.

Answer: Refining the topic

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) The _____ is the level of reality that a researcher examines.

Answer: level of analysis

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) A _____ study starts with a summary idea or an "educated guess" of what a researcher thinks might occur and then moves toward specific, observable evidence to test or verify the ideas.

Answer: deductive

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) A cause variable is the independent variable, and the result effect variable is a dependent variable. A third type of variable, _____, appears in complex relations and shows a link between the independent and dependent variables.

Answer: intervening variable

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) A _____ is typically causal in nature when used in quantitative research.

Answer: theory

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

- 11) A(n) _____ is a tentative statement of a relationship between two variables.

Answer: hypothesis

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) If two variables have no influence over each other and there is not relationship between the two variables, this is called a _____ hypothesis.

Answer: null

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) In general, with quantitative data a researcher follows a _____ path.

Answer: linear

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Comprehension

- 14) _____ research's main goal is to test the hypothesis that the researcher started with.

Answer: Quantitative

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

- 15) The _____ is the unit on which the researcher measures variables and gathers data.

Answer: unit of analysis

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Comprehension

2.5 Essay

- 1) Dr. Van Offer asks you to do a literature search on a topic that he is considering for a research study. He is especially interested in research that has been conducted recently by PhD candidates. What types of documents would you look for? Where would you look for them?

Answer: Primarily dissertations found in university library. Discuss with librarian as to other avenues of search.

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Skill: Application

TEST BANK FOR UNDERSTANDING RESEARCH

- 2) Discuss peer review and "blind review" process.

Answer: Reviewer does not know the identity of peer reviewers who evaluate the manuscript and reviewers do not know who conducted the study. Personal relationships don't impact the review of the manuscripts.

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Skill: *Comprehension*

- 3) Dr. Van Offer is a medical researcher and is very interested in which of two new drugs is better in treating high blood pressure. He asks 60 men with high blood pressure to join the experiment and then he assigns each to a group of 30. He gives one group the first drug and the other group the other drug. What is the independent variable and what is the dependent variable in this study? Why?

Answer: Drug is independent (it is being manipulated); blood pressure is the variable that is influenced by the drug taken and is the dependent variable.

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Skill: *Application*

- 4) What is a journal abstract and what does it include?

Answer: a summary of the manuscript and includes topic, research question, method and findings

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Skill: *Comprehension*

- 5) Discuss the 8 questions found in developing a research proposal – what are they and what is each's relevance to the proposal?

Answer: When to focus the research question?

What universe can be generalized?

What type of research path?

What is examined?

What patterns are in the data?

What type of explanation?

What is the level of analysis?

What are the units of analysis?

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Skill: *Comprehension*